/181 cont./

142 The shoulders among the men and women seem to me to be generally /182/ normal in their development, but there are quite a number of persons, mostly of the male sex among whom they are markedly developed, and not only among the men (Pl. 36; Pl. 38, Ill. 1), but also among youths and boys (Pl. 44, Ill. 1; Pl. 49, Ill. 1). Probably this tremendous breadth-development of the bones of the shoulder girdle and the muscles attached to it, especially the Latissimus dorsi (Pl. 15, Ill. 4a), [114] is a result of rowing. I saw only a few actually narrow-shouldered people, in contrast to Ehrenreich, who (p. 118) describes the Karajá as of slight shoulder-breadth and gracile body build. I must, however, agree with his statement that generally the women are inferior to the men in shoulder breadth, and quite significantly.

The thorax is well-rounded among men and women. One must call the Indians broad-chested, as Ehrenreich (p. 119) does (Pl. 16; Pl. 36; Pl. 43, Ill. 3). In addition, among the men there is the tremendous development of the chest musculature, especially the Pectoralis major (Pl. 15, Ill. 3; Pl. 43, Ill. 2), which in combination with the powerful shoulder musculature, makes the upper half of the body completely outweigh the lower. This powerful development causes first of all a prominence of the breasts, which among some men take on a female shape (Pl. 36), and the formation of a trough-like depression between the points of attachment of the chest muscles to the breast bone [145] (Pl. 14, Ill. 3). The breasts of the women apparently develop slowly; thus, the maiden (Pl. 16) does not yet have fully developed breasts. In youth they show taut forms (Pl. 16; Pl. 17), whereas after births they soon become pendulous (Pl. 37, Ill. 2; Pl. 42, Ill. 1), and in old age they hang down limply Pl. 11, Ill. 4). In shape they are hemispherical and conical, seldom plate-shaped. The nipple areola is usually prominent (Pl. 17; Pl. 42, Ill. 1).